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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/729,848	12/05/2003	Mark E. Herrmann	R0586-701210	8315
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LANDO & ANASTASI, LLP ONE MAIN STREET, SUITE 1100 CAMBRIDGE, MA 02142			EXAMINER HARPER, TRAMAR YONG	
			ART UNIT 3717	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 01/21/2011	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary**Application No.**

10/729,848

Applicant(s)

HERRMANN ET AL.

Examiner

TRAMAR HARPER

Art Unit

3717

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-942)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The Examiner acknowledges Request for Continued Examination filed 11/29/10. Examiner acknowledges receipt of amendments/arguments filed 11/29/10. The arguments set forth are addressed herein below. Claims 1-32 remain pending and Claims 1, 10, 19, & 31-32 have been currently amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 19-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The broadest interpretation of "Computer readable medium" can be directed to a non-transitory tangible media and transitory propagating signals. Transitory embodiments are directed to non-statutory subject matter. Applicant is advised to limit the "computer readable medium" to "non-transitory computer readable medium" to overcome the above rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s), particularly claims 1, 10, and 19, contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a

way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Paragraphs 73-73 are silent to a player actually logging into a website and entering data respective of date and time of a gaming session. There is support for date and time respective of a post card, but not of a website providing such information. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-6, 8-24, & 26-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fisk (WO 00/69535 A1) in view of Koza (US 6,767,284) in further view of Fioretti (US 5,351,970).

Claims 1-2, 4-6, 10-16, 19-20, & 22-24: Fisk discloses a bingo gaming system that comprises providing entry into at least one or more bingo game sessions. The system

includes a variety of terminal, gaming computers including computer readable memory, etc. for implementing multiple bingo games. A player can purchase entry to a bingo game at various gaming terminals or retail locations. Fisk discloses that entry to a bingo game can be done in a variety of ways such as through the Internet, telephone, or ATM interfaces all linked within a bingo network. Also, preprinted cards can be received through the newspaper inserts, lottery instant tickets, etc. All entries are validated and associated with respective player accounts. Furthermore, players cannot participate in games that are currently active, but can pay for entry into games that are inactive (Pg. 25:20-Pg. 30:5). Fisk discloses that players can establish a prepaid account through a credit card or debit card for future charges or entries into bingo games (Primary methods of entry). The player or players can receive periodic bills for charges accrued during the previous period (Pg. 12:25-Pg. 13:5- e.g. implies **subscription** and automated renewal into bingo games). Fisk discloses that prepaid bingo tickets can be repeatedly used for subsequent/consecutive bingo games, wherein players purchase a prepaid bingo card for use for a limited number of games before the prepaid amount is consumed. Once the prepaid amount is used anymore plays on the card must be purchased again e.g. the card must be renewed (Pg. 30:5-12). Fisk discloses that in the event that a player has a winning bingo card the pattern cell content of the card is compared to the drawn winning cell content/numbers stored in memory and if there is a match the player is awarded a payout. Payouts vary from jackpot awards to "leaster" awards, therefore based on the type of win the gaming system determines the appropriate payout. The numbers are randomly drawn from a game computer and

compared via matching computers (Pg. 27:16-24, Pg. 32:17-Pg. 33:33, Pg. 36:1-5, Pg. 3:3-24). Fisk discloses that some of the rules for the game may comprise achieving different combinations of winning patterns on a bingo card (Pg. 37:16-25). Fisk discloses an alternative method of entry (**AMOE**) into a bingo game that comprises the use of preprinted bingo cards in newspaper supplements or on the reverse side of instant game tickets. These preprinted bingo cards help enhance visibility of the game and promote sales of the game. Such methods may be readily used to advertise and encourage participation in the bingo games when it is initially introduced. The instant win tickets provide the holder a **free** entry into the bingo game using the bingo game card printed on the reverse side of the instant win ticket (Page 11:10-15, Page. 13, lines 30-Page. 14, lines 1-12). The above clearly discloses at least as much that one player may purchase entry into a bingo session and another may use **an alternative method for a free entry into the bingo game session.**

Fisk is clearly drawn to giving a player a free entry into the bingo game session (see ID). Fisk attempts to promote and advertise the bingo game by providing a bingo game card insert in newspapers or on the reverse side of instant win tickets. Fisk does not explicitly disclose whether a player purchases the newspaper circular or purchases the instant win ticket e.g. is not explicit to suggesting that the free entry is completely free. However, it is clear that Fisk at least attempts to promote the game by providing a free entry into at least one bingo game. In an analogous art, Koza teaches that it is known in the art to provide free entry into various games of chance, such as bingo, through newspaper inserts, or by free entry forms sent through the mail, or by internet

sites that require no purchase to play e.g. Koza teaches that it is known to provide a free entry into a game of chance, wherein the act of providing the method is free (Col. 1:20-28, Col. 2:30-45). Such attempts are giving for providing free game play in jurisdictions that do not possess the attribute of consideration (e.g. jurisdictions that allow games of chances to be played as long as entry is free) (see ID). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have motivated to modify Fisk with act of providing for free a method of free entry into a lottery type game, as taught by Koza, to promote game play and furthermore extend game play to jurisdictions that restrict certain lottery-type games such as bingo. Such a modification, promotes the game to a wider audience, while retaining bingo devotees and furthermore increasing player participation and revenue.

Fisk in view of Koza teaches the above, but is somewhat silent to providing or processing a subscription, wherein the subscription provides entry for at least one player into at least one of a plurality of game sessions. Fioretti teaches a bingo gaming system wherein players can participate in bingo games remote from the actual location of the bingo game itself e.g. the call of the numbers (Abstract). Fioretti teaches a system for playing bingo over a wide geographic area through player subscription i.e. where advance orders for game card arrays could be made or purchased via online point of sales terminals. The bingo system can utilize electronic bingo, home computer terminals, cable set-top boxes, or the like for game card array purchases e.g. subscribe to a series of bingo games (Col. 6:3-20, 66-68). Furthermore, Fioretti teaches a player subscribing to a series of bingo games via mail which is a clear indication of a single

purchase or subscription to a series of games (Col. 15:24-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the bingo system of Fisk in view of Koza with the subscription means of Fioretti to enable a player to purchase a subscription to a series of bingo games as taught by Fioretti to provide a more convenient means of a player to purchase bingo games. Many players do not like making consistent credit card or bank account purchases for games because of security reasons such as credit theft etc. Furthermore, subscriptions guarantee revenue to the game service providers e.g. it guarantees continuous play thereby increasing sales.

In regards to the newly added limitations, Fisk discloses that the Amoe includes newspaper inserts or free entries on the reverse side of instant game tickets, wherein a player can use the identifier of the Amoe to be immediately entered into the **desired bingo game** to that bingo card. Under such approach bingo cards can be used multiple times (pg. 13:29-pg. 14:12). Koza teaches providing free entry into a bingo game session via an internet site (see above). Fioretti at least teaches providing entry into a bingo gaming session or subscriptions via online home computers (see above). The combination of Fisk in view of Koza, and in further view of Fioretti at least teaches that a player under Amoe can choose the game or subscription that is desirable to play or be entered in via a website. Fisk in view of Koza, and in further view of Fioretti lacks explicitly suggesting the act of providing an entry specifying a date and time of the wagering game. However, Applicant fails to disclose that having the act of providing an entry specifying a date and time of the wagering game to be entered solves any stated

problem, provides an advantage, or is for any particular purpose. Furthermore, the applicant's specification discloses that the intent of use of the date and time entry is for purposes of allowing a player to pick a **desired game** to play (§ 75). Moreover, it appears that the AMOE of Fisk in view of Koza, and in further view of Fioretti, or applicant's invention, would perform the same function of providing a free entry into a desired bingo game of a bingo game subscription determined at the player's discretion. Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to modify Fisk in view of Koza, and in further view of Fioretti to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1, 12, & 25 because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Fisk in view of Koza, and in further view of Fioretti.

Claims 3, 8, & 21: Fisk discloses a special jackpot award wherein a player that must achieve a row of hits in five called numbers on a card (Pg. 39:17-23). This is clearly interpreted as determining a payout based on fixed odds of winning, considering the likely hood or probability of achieving the outcome is significantly high.

Claim 9: Fisk discloses that various combination of winning pattern can achieve a "bingo" within the game and that achieving bingo can either end the game or modify the game (Pg. 37:10-34). This includes any bingo, which is well known in the art, and basically consists of achieving bingo in any known fashion until a winning bingo is achieved e.g. a bingo game wherein the odds of winning aren't fixed.

Claims 17-18: Fisk discloses that at the players' receive bingo game cards that are randomly generated by the card generator/computer within the network (Pg. 12:1-5, Pg.

19:1-8, Pg. 31:1-5). Fisk discloses that alternatively bingo cards cannot be reused in subsequent games, therefore a player has to receive a new card each game (Pg. 34:20-22).

Claims 7 & 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fisk (WO 00/69535 A1) in view of Koza (US 6,767,284) in further view of Fioretti (US 5,351,970) and in further view of Odom (US 6,581,935).

Claims 7 & 25: Fisk in view of Koza in further view of Fioretti discloses the above with respect to the independent claims, but excludes specifically disclosing determining payouts based on a predetermined payout table, to the at least one player. Fisk discloses that in the event that a player has a winning bingo card the pattern cell content of the card is compared to the drawn winning cell content/numbers stored in memory and if there is a match the player is awarded a payout. Payouts vary from jackpot awards to "leaster" awards, therefore based on the type of win gaming system determines the appropriate payout (see above). Fisk discloses that some of the rules for the game may comprise achieving different combinations of winning patterns on a bingo card (Pg. 37:16-25). However, Odom discloses a bingo type game playable over a network, wherein a player can achieve various winning patterns during a bingo game that are respective of different awards based on a payable (Abstract, Col. 4:24-66). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to have, modified the bingo gaming system of Fisk in view of Koza in further view of Fioretti to incorporate the bingo payable of Odom for purposes of providing various payouts to the player. The more and/or different types of awards available to the player the more

incline the player will be willing to play the game. Such a modification would increase player participation because of the increased opportunities to achieve various payouts.

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fisk (WO 00/69535 A1) in view of Koza (US 6,767,284) in further view of Fioretti (US 5,351,970) and in further view of Yacenda (US 2001/0003100).

Claim 30: Fisk in view of Koza in further view of Fioretti discloses the above, but lacks explicitly teaching an act of identifying a subscription level for the at least one player. Yacenda teaches a bingo system wherein a player can purchase a bingo subscription and the system identifies and tracks the subscription level of the bingo player (¶ 47-48, 61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the bingo system of Fisk in view of Koza in further view of Fioretti with the subscription tracking means of Yacenda for purposes of maintaining a player subscription. Such a modification supplies the system a means to maintain and track the subscription level of the player e.g. make the correct deductions for a player's account for a subscription, determine when a subscription has ended, etc.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 11/29/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Examiner appreciates the interview prior to examination of the instant claims. The amendments as claimed given their broadest interpretation disclose a website entry into an AMOE game or subscription with defined dates and times and the above rejection has been clarified to address such amendments. Respective of paragraph 75 the examiner interprets such limitations to give a player an opportunity to

play a desirable game session. According to the previous discussion/interview and arguments the applicant is intending to claim or limit the invention to limiting AMOE entries "to a small number of game sessions within a given period time (¶ 74)." However, the instant claims, specifically the amendments, fail to suggest such features. As discussed via the interview, additional amendments are needed to convey such features and as suggested that an interview be established via the response to the instant office action. In response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or **in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art**. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, Fisk is drawn toward providing bingo games via a primary and amoe means of entry, wherein means of entry encompass atm, newspaper, pos terminals, etc. Furthermore, Fisk teaches promoting bingo game play via a free amoe entry. Koza teaches promoting game of chance including bingo. Fioretti teaches providing subscriptions of bingo game via several entry means. At least based on the promotional aspect of a bingo game of chance and providing multiple means to participate in bingo games the references are analogous and one skilled in the art would

be motivated to combine the references to promote bingo game and provide multiple means of entering bingo game sessions.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Rowe (US 2003/0162594) teaches logon websites for entry into bingo games.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TRAMAR HARPER whose telephone number is (571)272-6177. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Melba Bumgarner can be reached on (571) 272-4709. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Melba Bumgarner/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3717

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1/13/11